MORE TALK ABOUT SILVER IN THE SLNATE.

Some Prospect That a Vote May He Reached Toolay Mr. Edmunds Resents Instantations of Corporation Control of the Senate-Little Doing in the House.

Washington, June 16. In the Senate to-day a message from the House, asking further conference on the Anti-Trust bill was presented and the remest was assented to after is-marks by Scraters Edmunds and Vest. Mr. Edmunds said that it had been stated, and scened to have been telleved in some

quarters, that the Senate amendment to the House amendment to that till had the effect to repeal or to medify a provision of the Inter-ptate law probbiting possing. That amendment, he said, had no such effect. He thought it due to the House of Houseentatives and to the Senate to say that. Beferring to some remarks made in the House, Mr. Edmunds said that he had seen it stated in a newspaper that was the only way he could properly allude to the matter, that the Senate amendment had been got through the Senate by the influence of railroads and corporations; that the Senate was subject to that sort of influence. that not much else could be expected from the Senate in that behalf, He wished to recall the attention of the Senate to the act "that every seco of important legislation in the last ten years or more that had affected great corporations, had been in the outset the work of the Senate. The bill, which brought the Pacific railroads into some sort of obedience to the laws and to some sort of sense of their obligations to the United States, had been the work of the Senate. The Inter-State Commerce bull was a Senate bill. It was therefore entirely unjust for anybody to say anywhere tand perhaps he dignified it a little too much by alluding to it at all that any act of the Sanate, or any act of any Senator could be referred to at any time to justify what had been seen in the newspapers.

The only force which he had known to be exerted (and he had knowledge of it) had been a somewhat organized and persistent and powerful effort on the part of railroad and other corporations through well-known agents and influorees (well known to him) to induce simple. minded people somewhere (of course he was unable to say where) to defeat the Senate amendment and to mislead those people into opposition to it by betraying them Into the faise notion that they were defending the peorie in defeating the amendment which the railroads did not want.

The Deliciency Appropriation bill for pensions and the census was reported and passed. Mr. Dawes it reduced a bill to retire Gen. Banks as Major-General of the United States army, and presented a petition of the members of the Massachusetts Legislature in aid of it. Referred to the Committee on Military

Mr. Blair introduced a joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to institute an international conference, to meet in Washington February, 1891, with a view to in washington rebreary, 1891, with a view to the formation of an international alliance for the suppression of slavery and the slave trade, and of the traffic in interlepting liquors, fre-arms, and destructive substances with unciv-ilized recepte, and to provide for the establish-ment of schools of common knowledge, art, and industry also to secure the disarmament of nations and the establishment of international courts, and appropriating \$100.000 for the expenses of the conference. The bill was lard on the table. Sr. Blair announcing his in-tention to address the Senate hereafter on the

The House Silver till was taken up, and Mr. Denied resumed the speech begin by him last Fildry. Addrich to read the plants on the third testay, he said that the day was one of the bir testay, he said that the day was one of the bir testay, he said that the day was one of the relative of Domocracy and for those who through maintained the money of the needle. It was a my in which a compliment was paid to the legislation of 1855. Income as the plant act, grave chan anything that could be embedded in language. These who had consost the policy of that net in the beginning, and those who had consost the policy of that net in the beginning, and those who had consost the policy of the relative of the primariant Democracy that was the author of that the world mixed and that this was a land of progress, had never been better demonstrated than by the fact that the great lender of Republican financial roles in the little state of the constant of the problem of the constant of the problem of the constant of the problem. If it was not because President Cleveland was head to be a properly of the problem. If it was not because the problem of the problem of the was an experiment that could be made without safe the first could be sandard, and preciained that the coinage of liver monet.

He concluded by an expression of his belief that the coinage of liver was the only safe and try terestion. If it was not because President Cleveland was held. It was not because President Cleveland was not precisely from the point on the silver reason is the party of the problem of the that the world had the was a land of progress.

When the county had progressed to the county was the adverted that the problem of the problem. If it was not begin for the problem of t

peril, as there would be annote time to correct any evil tendency that might be developed before any harm would happen. And it was an experiment necessitated by the demands of the times, and by the disordered system of finance lists which the country had been thrown.

Mr. Alison next addressed the semands. The House latt he sand, which was now the pending full all other bills and amendments naving passed away was substantially the bill proposed by the Finances countries when it made its report originalty, with the exception that the floure had added to it a prevision for redecaining in building, and a provision relating to free coinage when silver should come to par. These write the two virial amendments made to the bill as it was originally reported from the Finance Committee. As he had assented to the original report, he expected to vote for that report substantially as he believed it was the wlest, and, on the whole the best rolution of the question. The bill having been referred to the Finance Committee had reported back two amendments, one striking out section? of the bill relating to free coinage after a certain point and one asserting out revised that the act shall terminate at the expiration of ten years. He would support the amendment to strike out the sixth section, but he would not support the amendment to the bill to the years. He would support the amendment to the bill to be pars, the would report the amendment to the bill to be pars, the had agreed to that report on two grounds. One of these was that it was necessary to increase the currency under the present exigency and situation. That necessity came from the last, first, that the bill would last ten years, or anything approaching ten years. He had agreed to that report on two grounds. One of these was that it was necessary to increase the currency under the present exigency and situation. That necessity came from the last, first, that the United States had by its legislation and by its public poling as the first of the tender of the paper money

Therefore, the but proceeded in the deathat, while the respectively bound become distributed by the land become distributed by the Government in the markets of the word at the market price, but he sheed had a liver builton been excepted as the basis for that new parter from Y. I was the basis for that new parter from Y. I was the basis of an arter, that silver builton which the sched had would become a part of the mentioner and the the come a part of the mentioner and the two the lattle would be within that the was withing that educate of silver decision a new provinct is eshould coase. There were two or province is eshould coase. There were two or province is eshould coase.

delusion that, in the near future, under the provisions of the House bill, or of the Senate bill, any additional sliver dollars would be issued. There were now more than 200,000,000 or colned dollars in the Treasury against which sliver certificates had been issued, so that although three dollars belonged to the holders of the certificates had been issued, so that although three dollars belonged to the holders of the certificates, the certificates were payable for judgle large, and when they were received into the Treasury they belonged to the diovernment of the United States, so that the diovernment of the Luited States, so that the forecomment among the nations. It is believed that the only safe way notes, the free comage of sliver at an agreed rate. So believing, he was willing to go on as they were going on now contained as it were with a traction for the case of sliver at an agreed rate. So believing, he was willing to go on as they were going on now contained as it were with a traction for the case of sliver at an agreed rate by the nations of the world. In supporting the bill lie supported it on the base data that the covernment of the luited states would use sliver on the latest would use its power in endeavoring to score an agreement whereby an the e-more an agreement whereby an the e-more an agreement where to be agreed upon. He expanded the bending measure and the unanimity with widenit was apported as a complete justification of the legislation of 1878, which contemplated a minimum monthly colnars of generalized a minimum monthly colnars of generalized and amaximum of 4.00,000.

Mr. Eustis Inquired whether the prospect of an international agreement for sliver colnars would be promoted by the pending law, which would demonetter silver.

Mr. Allison excused himself from answering the question, pleading the shortness of time before the close of general debate.

Mr. Teller suggested that there would be no objection to the extension of the time for general debate. There were at least two more speeches to be made, and perhaps three.

Mr. Allison then replied to Mr. Eustis's question to the effect that there was no demonstration of siver proposed in the pending till. Its provisions in that respect were the same as in the act of 1878, except that the pending measure provided for the mentally nurchase of half a million mone of silver than the maximum authorized by the act of 1878 did. Therefore there was nothing in it to justify the statement that the pending measure demonstrated silver.

Per centra, the bill would disclose to foreign

Near that the Fending measure demonstrates silver.

Per centra, the bill would disclose to foreign mations that the United States was holding builion in increased quantity, taking its share of responsibility during the intervening years up to the time when it hoped to secure the open mintage of silver as of gold. The United States could say to foreign nations that it had susnemicd the coinage of dollars at the ratio of sixteen to one, in order that an agreement might be made for a ratio, so that American dollars would circulate through all commercial nations.

might be made for a faile, so that Americal adulars would circulate through all commercial nations.

That was his theory as respected the bill. He believed that in supporting it he was acting not only in the interest of sliver, but in the interest of all the recopic in the world who believed has he did that the affairs of the world could not be conducted on the single basis of gold. The contest was between these who sought to destroy and outlaw silver and those who sought to destroy and outlaw silver and those who sought to put if on an equality with gold. That was the contest, and he was for the full and complete re-toration of silver as one of the coin metals of the world, and was willing to do whatever he could do to promote that most desirable object. He could not vote for the free coinage of silver at this time, or at any time in the mear future. He could not do so until every effort to secure the use of silver by the commercial nations of the world was exhausted.

Mr. Vest commented on a remark of Mr. Allson as to "the new-born real" of Democratic Soutcest in the case of free collance of silver.

ison as to "the now-born real" of Democratic senators in the cause of free columns of silver, and made a statement to show that that had and mate a statement to show that that always been the Democrate policy, He read a resolution which he had offered in the Senare in 1876 for the comblete remonetization of silver, and which had been, on Mr. Allison's motion and by the vote of a Kepublican majority, referred to the Finance Committee, where it had been buried beyond resurrection. Mr. Allison-That was in 1879; but where was the Senator from Missouri during the four years of Mr. Cleveland's Administration that he did not again introduce his re-olution? Mr. Vest—I was lighting the Republican party, as usual.

Mr. Allison—As usual, but not in the same way.

way. Mr. Eustis, referring to Mr. Allison's remark Mr. Eustis, referring to Mr. Allison's remark as to an international agreement about silver, said that if England were a necessary party to such an agreement a bill for the free coinage of silver might as well be postponed till judg-ment day. He read the silver plank from the Republican national platform of 1888, and was asked by Mr. Aldrich to read the plank on the same subject from the Democratic platform. Mr. Eustis—I haveingt it with me. (Laugh-ter.)

diestion.

Mr. Ingalls said that he had desired to address the Senate, but had been prevented by his having to discharge the duies of the Chair. He respectfully asked that the rigor of the rule might be conditionally waived in his favor to-marrow if he should ask the attention of the Senato.

Soveral Senators expressed assent.

Mr. Teller said that his colleague, Mr. Walcott also wished to address the Senate to-morrow.

Mr. Allison proposed to have an hour fixed

for taking the vote to-morrow, 3 o'clock or 4 Mr. Harris—That cannot be done.
Mr. Harris—That cannot be done.
Without coming to any definite arrangement the benate went into governite session, and when the doors were afterward respended at 6.00 P. M. adjourned till to-morrow.

The House of Representatives

WASHINGTON, June 16.-The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Burrows of Michigan in the chair, on the Sundry Civil Approprintion bill.

Mr. Martin of Indiana made a number of efforts to increase the appropriations for the Marion branch of the Soldier's Home at Marion. Ind., but they all proved unsuccessful. On motion of Mr. Williams of Ohio, an amend-

on motion of Mr. Williams of Ohio, an amendment was agreed to appointing E. M. Morrill of Kansas and Alfred L. Pearson of Pennsylvania as members of the Board of Managors of soldiers homes.

Mr. Sayers of Texas offered an amendment making a specific appropriation instead of an indefinite appropriation for the payment of back pay and bounty.

Mr. Dockery of Missouri in supporting the amendment, said that the indefinite appropriation concealed the expenditure of \$702.00 and aminimal clause in the deliciency bill concealed the expenditure of \$702.00 and the course of his remarks, the Republican party in the House on the charge of hyperisy, in that in the less floused that urged the Pireck Tax bill, the Blair Educational bill, and the French Spollation bill, and now none of its leaders arose and asked the passage of any of these measures.

In the course of an extended debate Mr. Mecomas of Maryland oni-gized the Republican party for having carried out its promises to the people, while the Democratic party contents of facility and a fair count in the Southern States.

Mr. Sayers's amonadment, as far as it affected

Mr. Sayers's amondment, as far as it affected buck pay, was surged to 71 to 66; but as far as it affected bounty was lost 68 to 70. Mr. Bynum 64 Indiana offered an amond-ment to enforce the cight-hour law in the Goyerament Printing Office. Ruled out on a point Pending action on the bill, the committee rose, and the House at 5:20 adjourned.

LIVE MASHINGTON TOPICS.

Things of Interest in and Ontside of the Halls of Congress.

revided to should coase. There were two or the varyles, on hone as to the compact of the posent law for the compact of the posent law in second dilars in the Treasury care usaless, and that it would be a wise puts a policy to come that compact like to be even, and the fit below it to be a policy to come that compact the policy to come that the believe that it as making the policy to come that compact the policy to come that the policy that will meet the approval of the Presurry is a failure. Thirty-eight Senators agreed to start of our mollions a month that the compact that the compact that the compact the problems. Republican Senators together in favor of a lie Lands, reported to-day as a substitute for silver tell that will meet the approval of the anumber of measures under consideration by street that the control of the contr taking of a vote the interest in the subject is to be \$1.25 cash per acre. among the senators and the public materially increasing should be coined in the Treasury should be coined increases, and to-day for the first time since result to the chinion of other senath at respect he did not abort under the with ejectators. The belief has become genamong the counters and the public materially

eral that the Administration and the leaders in both Houses are determined to pass a silver bill of some kind at this session, and the live-liest anxiety is disripped as to what sort of a

bill it will be. Last night there was every indication that the Administration would have its way, but to-night the question is again open. President Harrison has had many protracted consultaions with members of the Senate Finance Committee, and has plainly indicated to them that he would not sign a free comage bill, but that he would be pleased to affix his signature to a measure based on an extension of the Bland act. The President is strongly opposed to providing for the purchase monthly of four nd a half million ounces of silver buillon, but and a half million counces of siver outling that a bill shall be pra-sed authorizing the conduce of that number of silver dollars, sonator to es was at one time discosed a layor the President's proposition, but has now gone back to his first love, and is detergone back to his first love, and is duntil

new gone back to his first love, and is determined to stand with the tree coinage men until the limit vote is taken.

Since a majority of the Senators refuse to emorse the bill proposed by the President and Spenker theed, it is evident that there are a sufficient number of silver Senators to pass a free collarge net. They may do this, and thus send the whole nation to a conference committee, where they leel confident of getting more liberal torms than they could secure in either House. It is quite probable that if it were not known that the President would not sign a free coinage bill such a measure might be agreed to in both the Senato and House. Some of the sliver Senators are abrilled that one should be passed in order that Mr. Harrison might take the responsibility of vetoing it. As one of the Republican Senatora said in the cloak toom this morning. "Inst would be a good way of burying Mr. Harrison forever."

Yes." answered a colleague, "it would bury that ism, and we can't afford to sucribe see much for the pleasure of getting rid of him."

The debate to-day in the Senate grew very

see much for the pleasure of getting rid of him."

The debate to-day in the Senate grew very lively at times, and there was an interesting and animated discussion that grew out of the partisan phases of the subject introduced by Senator Faysik. To-morrow promises to be a lield day. Mr. Voorhees intends to make an elaborate speech, which he shopes may reach the ears of his farmer constituents in a way that will aid him to secure a redection. Mr. Ingalls will make a like besech for a like purpose; Senator Daniel, the eloquent Virginian will give the views of the people of the Old Dominion, and Mr. Wolcott, the bridegroom of the Senate, will make his maiden speech in the shape of an angeat for free coinage. The Senators have been anxious to hear Nir. Wolcott, but he has never opened his mouth in debate during the lifteen months that he has been a Senator. He would not do so now, believing that each Senator should serve a silent probationary term of at least two years, but that he feels it his duty to represent the views of his constituents on a subject of such vital importance to their interests. It is hinted at the Neastet that the speech of Mr. Wolcott will be divided into two parts, and that it will consume about ten minutes in delivery. Three minutes are, it is said, to be devoted to the free coinage of sliver and seven minutes to an attack upon President Harrison and his Administration. The young Colorado Senator is very determined in his opposition to the President, and says the people of his State are litter in their denunciation of his conduct since he has occupied the Presidential chair.

The case with which Senatorial courtesy is permitted to ride roughshod over all rules and orders of the Senate was exemplified to-day when the order agreed to last week troviding for general debate to cease and voting to begin at a o'lock to-day was unheeded while the Senators wrangled with the political features of the question. The Senators will hold an informal conference to-night in the hope of yet agreeing on a comp The debate to-day in the Senate grew very

Michigan are using their influence to have him chosen President of the Board of Commissionchosen President of the Board of Commissioners of the World's Fair. Mr. Palmer's leave of absence as Minister to Spain will extire in a lew days, and his resignation will take effect and his successor appointed. The ex-Senator and diplomat is taking a great interest in the Fair, of which he is a Commissioner at arree, and his friends think he is just the man to be made President of the Board of Commissioners. In this capacity he will not have charge of the detail work of carrying on the great exhibition, but will be prominent as its figurehead. No man who could be selected is more litted to the duties of receiving foreign visitors, making welcoming speeches, awarding diplomas, and being in a way, the social sponsor of the exposition, and it is stated that the envass which his friends are making for him is likely to be successful.

tives has complained of the extravagance of the Senate and has persistently endeavored to the Senate and has persistently endeavored to bring about a reform. No headway has been made in this direction, but at each session the Senate becomes more and more liberal in its expenditures. Five or six years ago the Senate attached to an appropriation bill an appropriation for the payment of the salary of a secretary to each Senator not the Chairman of a committee. Compensation was fixed at the rate of \$5 a day, which is the amount paid to the clerks of the smaller committees who are supposed to act as the secretaries of the Chairmen. The clerks of the more important committees aget larger salary Mr. Teller, in response to Mr. Allison's statement that the tree coinage of silver could not be undertaken now, controverted that position, and made an argument to the contrary.

Mr. Mornil called attention to the fact that the limit fixed for general debate had been exceeded by nearlytiwe hours.

Mr. Hale gave notice that hereafter he would object to any further extension or time beyond the five minutes allowed to Senators on each question.

The clerks of the chairmen. The clerks of the secretaries of the claim to significant common times and have various assistants assigned to them. Every year the House refuses its convention, and the secretaries, but each time is compelled to the secretaries, but each time is compelled to the secretaries, who for the most part are mere relatives of Senators, draw their particular high secretaries of the Chairmen. The clerks of the secretaries of the claim test of the secretaries are the most part are mere important committees get larger sailaries and have various assistants assigned to them. Every year the House refuses its convention to the secretaries, but each time is compelled to the secretaries, but each time is compelled to the secretaries, who for the most part are mere relatives of Senators of the Chairmen. The clerks of the contrary.

secretaries of the Chairmen. The clorks of the more important committees get larger salaries and have various assistants assigned to them. Every year the House refuses its consent to the appropriation for the namment of the secretaries, but each time is compelled to yield, and the secretaries, who for the most part are mere relatives of Senators, draw their pay with commendable regularity.

This year the senate Committee on Appropriations has gone a step further; it has inserted a provise in the Legislative, Executive, and Judeinal Appropriation bill that hereafter the clerks of the committees and the private secretaries of the Senators not Chairmen of committees shall all be placed upon the same footing, with a salary of \$1.500 per annum. This change at first giance is made to appear as a reduction in expenditure. It is in fact a large increase. As Congress sits only one year in two the pay of the committee clerk at \$6 per day for the two years would amount to \$2.190. This is on a basis of an eight months' session during the long term and four months for a short term. Indee the new arrangement the clerks will each draw \$3.000 in the course of the two years.

Congressman John Quinn of New York is preparing a bill, which he will introduce in Congress to-morrow or next day, providing for Congress to morrow or next day, providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a summer. White House, at a point either on Staten Island, Long Island, or on the Hudson, Mr. Quinn has been prempted to take this metion in view of the presentation to Mrs. Harrison of a cottage at Cape. May by a syndicate, lie thinks that the country should provide a summer residence for her Presidents and not permit them to be in a position to be used by owners of sammer resort property as a means of starting real estate booms. The fell will call for an appropriation of \$500,000 to will call for an appropriation of \$500,000 to begin with,

Yew census returns have yet been received by Mr. Porter. Although the enumeration of the population of each of the large cities was in most cases practically completed last Saturday evening, it is not expected that the work will be wholly finished in all of them till text Thesday evening, when the louriest working days which the law allows for this work, will end. Up to this time, returns have been necessed from a lew districts in the cities of Washington, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and shreveport. In Electric counting machines will be used in counting from the schedules, so that but little time will be necessary in making computations after the schedules are received. It is expected that the population of Washington, and possibly that of a number of other cities, can be announced intern the Present week. tion of the population of each of the large

The President to-day transmitted to Congress a communication from the Secretary of the Interior relating to the destruction by fires carelessly kindled, or left, of the Hubber upon the public large. The President expresses the equinon that if proper penalties were tunessed by law and a lew environment thereunder sered, much waste of the forests would be pre-

cured, much waste of the forests would be prevented.

The e-emmunication of the Secretary merely
encloses a draft of a half for the projection of
trees and other growth on the public demand
from destruction by fire. It declares it to be
a misdementor for any person maintonisty or
negligently to set on fire any woods or prairie
on the rubble hands. I pen convention thereof
the terson so doing shall be fixed in a sum not
more than three times the value of the growth
destroyed or intrinsorted for not more than
three years, or both.

Senator Plumb, from the Committee on Pub-

Health and Strength

Soon replace weakness and languor, if that reliable medicine, Hood's Sarsaparilla, is fairly and faithfully ried. It is the best medicine to overcome that tired feeling, purify the blood. and cure scrofula, sait theum, dyspensia, and all other discuses arising from impure blood or low state of the system. Give it a trial.

Mood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, \$1; six for \$5. Propared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

the improvement of floy Lake channel and St. Marr canal about \$1,000,000 attorother for the reason that center ills making these appropriations are now pending in the flouse. The bill will be reported to the Senate Wednesday.

Mr. Kirk in answer to the statement of Mr. Alex. J. Johns published to day says; in making the anidavit about "concresions Springer I had no knowledge of Mr. Jones where should be much as the statement of Mr. Jones where should be much as the muc I had no knowledge of Mr. Joness where should be might say.

He might say.

He lieving that truth is mighty and will prevail I simply stated the right as I understood it.

I was never e-ected from a committee room by Jones or any one eise, and se to assailing the character of Mesars. McKeima and Labilaw, the latter was not a member of that committee user indeed of the Perty limits Congress and I sid not even know him till after Jones had departed, while my relations with both grey them. So far as I am aware, are cuttrely harmonious

Senator Plair proposed two amendments to the Silver bill to-day. One was to strike out all after the enneting clause and insert a secall after the emeting clause and insert a sec-tion directing the Secretary of the Treasury, under the provisions of the act of 1878, to nur-chase silver builton at the market price thereof and coin four millien deliars montally. This is the solution of the aliver problem which Sena-tor Stewart said in delante last week, in answer to a question by Senator Blair, would be ac-ceptable to him. The other amendment is to section 1 of the pending bill, and provides that there shall be no legal tender in the United States except gold and silver coin.

the Pure Food bill reported from the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry last

Brig.-Gen. Samuel C. Holabird. Quartermanter-General of the army, was to-day placed on the retired list of the army, having reached the statutory age of 64 years. He is a native of Connecticut, and was appointed a cadet at the Military Academy from that State in 1845, graduating four years later as a Second Lieutenant of the First Infantry.

The Secretary of the Navy to-day directed The secretary of the Navy to-day directed the award of the contract for the 8,150-ten armored cruiser to Win. Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia at their bid of \$2,985,000, and the contract for the 5,500-ten cruiser No. 6 to the Union Works of San Francisco on the Department's plans and specifications at their bid of \$1,796,000.

BACE WAR IN ALABAMA.

A Riot Grows Out of a Trivial Affair in a

tween negroes and white men was fought this morning at Brookside, a mining town sixteen miles west of here. Tom Redmond, the leader of the negroes, was killed, and Jimmie Dowell badly wounded. Several others were slightly wounded. Tom Acres, white, received a slight flesh wound, and was the only white man hurt. Several of the negroes were caught by the whites, who threaten to lynch them to-night. whites, who threaten to lynch them to-night. The Sheriff sent a force of twenty men to the scene, but at last accounts they had not succeeded in restoring order, and more bloodshed was expected, as both sides are well armed.

The trouble was caused by a keg of beer. On Sunday a crowd of white miners bought a keg of beer and went out in the woods to drink it. After drinking the beer they were throwing stones at the empty kex. One of the stones hit a negro and a fight resulted. This morning the trouble was renewed on the streets, and the two races began to arm and light. Over one little the two races began to arm and light. Over one little the two races began to arm and sight.

Can This Law be Enforced!

ALBANY, June 16. - The last Legislature passed a bill, emanating from the Senate Cities Committee, which is investigating the New Fassett, amending the Penal Code relative to public offices, which may be found to be inoperative. This bill is chapter 335 of the laws of this year, and was designed to prevent pulling of this year, and was designed to prevent pulling of this year, and was designed to prevent pulling of this year, and was designed to prevent pulling of the act is made a reloant pulling or omitting to do any efficial act. A violation of the act is made a reloant, punishable by imprisonment for not more than 14 years or years and the principles shown to exist to the New York Sherriff's office, especially among the deputy sheriff's office, especially among the deputy sheriff' public offices, which may be found to be inop-

Luxing the Hallfax-Bermada Cable.

HALIFAX, June 16. The cable steamer Westneath, which is to my the cable between here and Bermuda has arrived in port. She left Bermuda on Thursday last, and after laying about ten miles of heavy cable to connect the other at Hamilton with the cable but at Castle Harbor, tesk southings till side got off this harbor. The bottom was found to be very smooth and soft. The shorte end here will be landed near the direct inited States cable. The steamer will commence laying in about a week, and will complete her work by the end of the month. of the month.

Chicago Growling at the Census as Usual. CHICAGO, June 16,-The Daily News this morning prints a number of complaints indicating that the Federal census, which was praccating that the federal census, which was practically completed list night, is decidedly faulty so far as Chicago is con-crued. The gist of the statements given is that whether from lack of time, incompetence, or needigence a great number of families have been sett unvisited, and that the omissions are nosatily of such a wholesake character as to make the cutumeration little better than a faire.

Brooklyn's Population More than 900,000. B. B. Seigwick. Supervisor of the Census for BrookFEDERAL ELECTION BILL.

THE REPUBLICAN MEASURE AS II-NALLY AGREED UPON.

It Provides for an Extended Supervisor System and Likewise for the Creation of United States Boards of Canvassers. WASHINGTON, June 16 .- The National Election bill, as framed by the House Fepublican Caucus Committee and introduced by Representative Lodge of Massachusetts, has just been printed. It makes seventy-six printed pages, and is asseried to be a complete Federal election code which has received the informal sanction of a number of Republican Senators.

The principal features of the measure are as liows: Chief Supervisors of Lieutions in indicial districts are charged with the execution of the law, which is to apply to I ederal elections in cities of 20,000 inhabitants and up-ward, and in entire Congressional districts exclusive of such cities upon application to the supervisor of 100 voters, or in counties and parishes forming a part of a Congression district upon application from 50 voters. The supervi-ors are to guard, scrutinize, and supervise registration, and every act or incident connected with registration and plans for ascertaining who are legal voters. Upon notice from the Calef Supervisors the United States Circuit Courts are required to open for the purpose of transacting registration and election matters.

The supervisors are to be appointed by the Circuit Courts—three in each election district or voting precinct, but two of whom are to be of the same political party. These supervisors are to attend all registrations in their districts, challenge persons, personally inspect and copy the original registration books and papers, attend elections, and detect and expose the improper or wrongful manipulation of the lists. In case of failure of local election officers to put the of latture of local election officers to put the statutory oath to a challenged voter, and to pass at once upon his qualifications, then the supervisors are to apply the test and receive and deposit the vote, making a list of all such challenges. They are also to personally inspect ballot boxes before elections, keep independent politists, and enclose rejected votes tendersed with the name of the voter in envelopes. In addition to these duties the supervisors are required to make in towns of 20,000 people and unward—a thorough house.

the Pure Food bill reported from the Senato Committee on Agriculture and Forestry last week. Chairman Paddeck says: "If the United States is discosed to prevent as the committee of thinks it should, the damage to health agreement of thinks it should, the damage to health agreement are working in overy community, it seems desirable that the information direary gained and the experience accurred to health agrained and the experience accurred to he let arithment of Agriculture should be fillinged. As the enformance that he observed and the properties of the let by the committee that the observed and deposit the votes the State laws are to election and seemed by the committee that the observed and the properties of food consumption which would be affected the relation of the observed the breakfield in the products of American farmers. Peclining prices and restricted markets the results of the Sondistical of the sub-Committee to day, it independs the supplement the Imperior of the State and certify the proposed legislation are the products of American farmers, Peclining prices and restricted markets the results of the Sondist prices and restricted markets. The results of the Sondist prices and restricted markets the results of the Sondist prices and restricted markets the results of the Sondist prices and restricted markets the results of the Sondist prices and restricted markets the results of the Sondist prices and restricted markets the results of the Sondist prices and restricted markets the results of the Sondist prices and the supervisors are to be counted by the Sondist prices and the supervisors are to be counted to the chief supervisors in duplicate and the proposed legislation as the products of the sondisting of the sondisting of the ceities of the Sondist prices and the supervisor and the results of the sondisting of the sondisting of three cities of the Sondist prices and the supervisor and control the sondisting of the ceities of the Sondist prices and the supervisor and control the sondist prices and

laid before the sub-Committee to-day. It included the sugar and tobacco schedules, and capies of these were given to-day to Senator Carlisle, representing the minority. Several changes were made to-day, and this will probably to the case every day until the bill gets into the Senate. It is expected that the sub-committee will be able to report the measure Wednesday or Thursday. Mr. Mchinley said that the changes made in the House bill by the Finance of ommittee are comparatively few and unimportant.

Senator Carlisle says he has not yet begun work on the report to be submitted by the minority, and that he will not do so until the entry bill has been placed in his hands. This need not delay the report of the bill to the Senate lay the majority, he says, as the immority will ask leave to present its views at a subsequent date.

Brig.-Gen. Samuel C. Holabird. Quartermanter-used at the substance of the report of the grant of the caucus committee upon the statutory age of 64 years. He is a native of Connecticut and was approinted a cadet at the content of the peace at registration or decition, and was approinted a cadet at the substance of Connecticut and was approinted a cadet at the substance of the peace of th

bill. Mr. Lodge states the substance of its provisions. Apparently some opposition yet remained to those features of the bill providing for a United States Canvassing Board in the election districts commosed of three citizens of good repute and for the use of the certificates of these Boards in the preparation of the roll of members elect of the House. This took form in the shape of an amendment to the bill proposed by Representative Frank of Missouri, by the terms of which the Canvassing Boards are to be composed of the United States Chief Supervisor, the Clerk of the United States District ourt, and by reverting to the terms of the original Powell bill, so as to provide that in case of conflicting State and Federal returns the Clerk of the House shall omit the names of both parties from the roll of members.

Mining Town.

Birminonam, June 16.—A pitched battle became from the caucus committee, some few suggestions being made in the inne of perfection of actail and removal of possible complexity and ambiguity, which the committee was empowered to incorporate in the bill if it should see fit.

empowered to incorporate in the bill if it should see fit.

There was every disposition to secure speedy action upon the bill in the House, and it is expected that it will be reported from the committee and provision made by the Committee on Rules for its consideration before the end of the week.

Having disposed of this subject, the caucus next turned its attention to the Medomas Anti-Gerrymandering bill. This was discussed at some length, Before the vote was taken many members had left the hall, so that result, which was it to defeat of the bill by a vote of 22 to 25, was unsatisfactory to its friends, who held that it could not fairly be regarded as an indication of the teeling of the entire party, and they will probably make another effort to have consideration of the bill at a subsequent caucus.

York city departments, and introduced by Mr. | teenth district last night and only 25 were regis-

Gov. Hill Icquires About the Police Matrons.

President MacLean of the Police Board received a letter yesterday from Gov. Hill, asking it the itear I had appointed police matrons in station houses, under the provisions of charter 123, laws of 1888, entitled "An act to provide for police matrons in critics. President Maclean says that his understanding of the law is that it permits the Commissioners to anyoint matrons, but does not compelition. They have make no such appointments and don't propose to make any.

Mr. and Mes. Hopper's Golden Wedding. Parenton June 1th -The golden wending of Judge John Happer and Mrs. Hopper of this city to night was one of the largest social events of the season. His wife was Miss Mary A. Imlay, the daughter of a Philadelphia. merchant for sixty years Judge Hopper has been a conspicancy resident of Paterson. He has been fitty from el. surrogate. County Council, Pebic Prosecutor, state Senator, District Court Judge and President Judge of the tounder Piesa and Urphans Court, which place if me will folias. He resource in Market street is literally possed with prominist persons not only of Paterson, but form all ever the State. Although he is because all there was no one present who was livelier or more entertaining. merchant. For sixty years Judge Hopper has been a

Powderly's Executive Board in Town. Ma ter Workman Pow erly and the foll general 1.5 central found of the kinghts of Latter came to town pasterills to spenial week here and and out just how yn long is and and fine nisland, expects to have the summeration completed within the prescribed time that or fire is establing in New York. The Board is the reflect in standing in New York. The Board is the reflect in standing in New York. The Board is the reflect in standing in New York. The Board is the reflect in standing in New York. The Board is the reflect in the reflect in the reflect in standing in New York. The Board is the reflect in the ref

SUMMER HINTS.

Exchange ! Do not tax the system with any excesses. Avoid draughts whether of air or ice water

when perspiring profusely.

Remember that the heat is debilitating in effeet and that the life forces must be sustained, Draw moderately on the water cooler. Drink dowly, in small quantities, and not frequently, Remember that when perspiring you are liable to catch a chill by sudden change of temperature. A summer cold is more aunoy-

ing than a winter one. When you seel the weakening effect of the heat take a drink of pure whiskey in water. It is wonderful what a healthful and sustaining effect it will have.

Remember that only rure whisker should under any circumstances be used. The whiskey which has the highest standing and best recommendations is Duffy's Pure Malt.

AH, WHY SHOULD THEY QUARRELY

Stiver Dollar and Brause Tell the Truth and Shake Hands Over a Stack of Chips. The little difference between Geo, J. Krause of the " Ate" and Silver Dollar Smith, the Assemblyman from that stronghold was adjusted yesterday before Justice Steckler in the Fourth District Court. Krause such to recover \$50, money loaned, but before the jury had passed upon the matter they came together, forgave | VICTORIAN and forgot, shook hands, settled the case, and | ROCKAWAYS withdrew from the court room. The reconcili-ation was not brought about until each had denied most emphatically the statements of

the other. Krause said that he had ent Smith the \$50 just outside the Deiavan House, Albany, early one morning in April, 1889. Smith, he says, promised to give him a check after daylight. Silver Dollar denied that he got any cash. He said that he and the plaintiff were playing fare, and the inter nassed over to him a 50 stack of chies. The game was in progress near the Delayan, and the chips were received at the table.

Delayan, and the chips were received at the tatle.

Smith also asserted that without counting the fives and tiens he had given krause, krause was indebted to him for agood deal more than \$50. He testified that when he and krause were at the Frighton leave track in July, 1859, krause came to him and asked for a loan of \$100, as he had a "sure thing on the third race. Smith had but \$80, and gave it to krause. The Assemblyman also said that in 1886 he met krause on an elevated train and gave him \$35 to help him out, as he was hard up and had not paid his rout, and his lamity were in need of load. Smith also set up a judgment of \$100 against Krause which he had purchased.

chased.

Krause was very emphatic in his denial that he had ever borrowed any money from Smith. His son testified that he went down to Smith a page to collect the \$50, and that Smith told him that he could not pay just then as he was

that he could not pay fact that he case hard my.

While the jury were discussing the case Smith and Krause came together. They taked over things hast and present and friends: it had been completely restored just as the jurors were about to file into court. The suit was dropped, and the "tweive" had nothing to do, so the Court discharged them.

ANOTHER BURST OF STEAM. The Knox Building Filled with a Cloud or Bot, Ill-smelling Vapor.

There was another explosion of the New fork Steam Heating Company's underground pipes at Broadway and Fulton streets at 7% A. M. yesterday. The 150 workmen of Knox the littler had assembled on the top floor to go to work when a hissing sound was heard. A column of steam that had rushed up the ele-

to work when a hissing sound was heard. A column of steam that had rushed up the elevator shaft burst into the room, and not a man was able to see his hand before his face. There was a rush for the fire escape, tables and chairs were overturned, and men ran into each other, but all got to the windows and safely down the fire escape.

At the same timothe steam was filling James Mack's restaurant and kirchen under Knox's store with a hot, vile-smelling vapor. All the material provided for the restaurant had to be thrown away. Several persons who were waiting or breakfast, together with the waitors.

The pipe while divine into the street.

The pipe while divine into the street was stored to the knox building. The heat cracked the plate-glass window and ruined soveral stamp albums. The stock of stamps was in the iron sale and was not damaged. In Knox's store the damage was confined to the uncer foor. The workmen's clothes were recovered with real and the street work work. Window glass was cracked with the hot steam, and the walls and ceilings on the third foor were ruined. It was an hour and a half before the steam was shut off.

The steam Heating Company made an examination of the steam pipes in Fulton street all day and all ast high.

The case of Heien Bronson. or Dunn, against Jere Dunn for a separation and alimony was continued yesterday before Judge Patterson in Supreme Court. Special Term, with the roose-examination of the plaintiff. Mrs. Dunn in Supreme Court. Special Term, with the great activities are still zetting teaching and the other a negligible of the magistrate and the other an engineer. At Lansford light-and the other an engineer of the intermediation of the plaintiff. Mrs. Dunn in Su

in Supreme Court, Special Term, with the cross-examination of the plaintiff. Mrs. Dunn says that in 1883 she and Jore agreed to live together as man and wife, and that two years later he deserted her. She had not been in the witness chair long when the questions put by was the defeat of the bill by a vote of 22 to 25, was unsatisfactory to its irlends, who held that it could not fairly be regarded as an indication of the feeling of the entire party, and they will probably make another effort to have consideration of the bill at a subsequent caucus.

THEY PUT OUT J. WESLEY SMITH.

John Kenny Thrives on Contempt of Contant and Broomes Leader.

Fifty-eight votes against J. Wesley Smith and Justice Joralemon were mustered by the discontented County Democrats of the Thirteenth district has ingit and only 25 were registered in their favor. Itering a discussion of Justice Joralemon's alleged disregard of his obligations to the district in the matter of pairtonage, John beauty characterized him an adjournment was taken until to-day. Charles W. Brooke, Dunn's counse, proved so

An adjournment was taken until to-day.

Hyde to Be Tried for Murder.

James P. Hyde, the ticket speculator, who shot and killed William Turningli, a rival ticket speculator, in front of the Pourteenth Street Theure, on the might of desires on the ground that he slid formed by a Touce feare, who restricted estudies in the fear of the feare. Who restricted estudies in interestive Ser grants fieldly and narray of the biggs attributes a directly and marketing for the fear the fearest enders, the marketing marketing restricted to the present estimate the risks and was symmitted to present estimate the risk discussion of the fearest fearest fearest the fearest fearest

A Pifteen-Cent Criminal.

One of the constables of South Decit. Staten Island. arrested John refunds on a constitute because retinide refused to pur for other colds worth of soda.

Cashier Hann's Wite Sacs for Divorce. Vice Chancellar han Yest in the Coart of Chancery in Jersey (it), _r med an order resterday compelling Lewis / Hann to pay his wife 2. / a week almony and Levis - Hain to pay his wife g. a week almony and \$100 commesters perding her suit for divirce. Hain is the cashiar of a bath, at his viders. His wife same his heat her several times and several days wife same his her by the heats and pulsed her down starts be select, must and then accord her. She was seriously in re-amined and then accord her. She was seriously in re-ain her life was size arrest of the according to the oppose the application by almony.

Beary Mechanics' Liens.

Eight mechanics liens, aggregating \$111,420, have Eight mechanics the hig spartment houses building at been the dagains' the hig spartment houses building at the southeast of the of Leximeton arenue and Forty-eighth street. Some of the time were flied against eighth street. Some or the living were filed against Maurice's Freund as owner and America Monachine contractor, while others were lied against Monachine sowner and various as contractors. The interest lies is for so 122. In layor of Philipters rite, burder, against frame street as owner and Monachine as entracted lies in the street of the property in the street of March 2017.

Carmencita Bents Liratly.

Robotsy hiralfy his bren defended in his attempt to enjoint armen has not, who is known as Carnendia, from datump at Koster and Plate. Kirally aversed that

Dorses, Carriages, &c.

CET RID OF VOUR OLD CARRIAGES.

THADE THEM OFF OR SELL THEM!
(We are all way really to hay or make a fair exchange.)

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JOHN SHOGLE, N. V. J. AND SO WARREN ST.

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HANGE AND LIST HOUSE BLANKETS, LAP DUSTERS, BARNESS IN A THOUSAND STYLES, BARNESS IN A THOUSAND STYLES, BARNESS IN A THOUSAND STYLES, SHOW IN A THOUSAND STYLES, SHOW IN A THOUSAND TO SHOW IN A THOUSAND TO SHOW A THOUSAND T

FLANDRAU& CO. 372, 374, 376 BROOME ST. Spring and Summer Carriages

OF THE BEST CLASS, RIAS BUCKBOARDS BICKBOARDS HOCKANAYS

ROCKAWAYS Dog and Village Carts, 612s, Stanhopes, Phaetons, Boad Wagons, Laney and Trans, happy Wagons, Dog-tors Pheetons, Phaetons, Phaetons, Traps, Buckboards, Ex. Top Calvinets, Top Pony Phaetons,

SECOND-HAND

uchams, Lunda to Bostaway , Couch Carts, Omni es, Road Wagons, Chaelone asy Top Calciplets, Vio es, Fancy Traps, Curlain Book-ways, Landaulets, A GOOD HOUSE LEVEL in an an worranged sound and kind owner leveling in see for him. Apply 409 Atlantic av., near Bond at. British in the NANS, and harness, and own make, for sale, being on allsy terms.

UNITED STATES WARRIES UNITED WAY, corner 41th st.

DASTURE - Horses postured 1 reity of shade good RULF, Bridgebampton, L. 1 STREET SPRINKLING THE AS, patent or plain at W. WESTERFIELD & SON, \$77 Prince st., N. Y. WAGONS, WAGONS, WAGONS, HO BUS-PRESS, WAGONS, SI IT ALL, PURPOSES, OFEN, PRESS, WAGONS, OF SECONDIANG WAGONS, IO DEPOT WAGONS, BEST BARGAINS EVER OPPERED, ALC, WORK WARRANIED HAND MAJE, INSPEC-TION OF STOCK SOLICITED OFFICE WORK A SUPECIALTY, NEW YORK WAGON CO., 385, 587 Hodson St., corner Bunk.

Miding Academies.

EQUESTRIAN OUTFITS, Disstrated catalogues from WHITMAN SADDLE CO., 118 Chambers at. STRANGE STORM FREAKS.

A Shower of Tonds at Reading-Terrific Work of the Lightning. READING, Pa., June 16,-During the severe

thunder storms that visited this section in the past few days queer freaks of lightning and strange phenomena of other sorts have been noticed. The shower that descended upon this city on Thursday evening brought with it an army of small toads, and scattered them over the turnpike near Fourteenth street and Perkiomen avenue for the distance of a block. The grounds surrounding an old fee house were literally alive with the little waifs, jump-

Sam Unleading Stack Ice.

The Washington Market butchers are still cetting for for forty cents per hundred at the Vesey street pler, and they say there are runners that the price may fall to thirty cents before the end of the week. This is denied by an official of the Diamond ice and Transportation Company, which control by mainers at the dock Trus official also sate that when the quantity of stack ice, a term given to be that has been hardly cut and parked and without the proper covering to prevent it from meeting a gone tribuse till rise again. There is a was quantity of time to he would be true the meeting as gone tribuse till rise again. There is a was quantity of time to be even if it is a traid it will melt, must of it before mid-numer.

George W. Balley May Be Postmaster. George W. Balley of Greenpoint it is reported, in likely to be the dark horse in the lace for the Brooklyn. Postmastership. He was jet on the track only a few

Pointeen year old day Helland walked into the Prince st est posice station at 750 A. M. vesterday and reported himself. Dot. He said that he left Gainville, Ga., on himself lost the said that he set united in Ga. on cautiday for Piciatephia, where he we to meet his rather dulind Humanitof Judgeonville, it is father did not breef him in Piciatephilit, so he continued his four-picture, each black at the tirrough His father, the set was a kingle of Lakor and one owners. Naster wathing I would be a so the said the evening and took the boy to the said House.

Four Years for Throwing Vitriel. Joseph Cotterall plouded guilly yesterday, in the General Nessions of throwing viriol upon the Wile. Annie Cotterall at all Roose et streed, on the 17th of April dulle Marine virioed him to Marine price for puryour agree Mrs. Cotterall was in court Shear and much disligated.

Lost a Pocketful of Money. Dinnean B. Harrison, the young actor, in reing from John t makes a place, at the Bloodbary, to the People's Theatre on autoria. Jost the purection containing \$1,100 and a traveling certificate of the section like.



A magnificent Beep, Black Polish, which tasts on Man's booten week, and an Watsen's a month,

Canistics folk fail for the first flows and Coffee can coat would help them. Here you over trien the refreshing effect of the first flow for the first flow of the first flow works and flow works are for the first flow of the flow of the first flo